

Forever float that standard sheet!
Where breathes the foe but falls before us;
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

"Cruelly him! Cruelly him!"

There have been two classes, prominent above and influencing many others, who have acted upon the determination to destroy General Fremont, ever since his appointment to a command in the army. These are—the doughface, slavery loving republicans, representing several chiefs who desire to be candidates for the presidency on some miscalled Union platform; and, secondly, democratic politicians, who have long ago determined to make General McClellan the next president. These two—the Scribes and Pharisees of our time—have combined to destroy this man, solely because they feared him—feared the power he held in the hearts of the people. They have persecuted him until he has been driven by their malice out of the service of the country, as they will ruin any other man who stands in the way of their ambitious projects, if they can. General Fremont has yielded to the storm of their detraction; as it was evident that he brought upon his army, his officers and himself, the constant unchastenedness of unscrupulous enemies, who would rather see them all destroyed than that he should succeed. Such being the case, his withdrawal from service became a matter of duty, since by doing so these clamors will by that means no longer effect the vital interests of a country, now in its direst necessity. The hissing arrows of detraction which these conspirators hurl after him, as he retires, only prove that they fear him yet, although they boast his overthrow. It may be that hereafter, if the country has a hereafter in store for it under the "feasible policy" now pursued, that some of these Pharisees and Herods will meet their reward.

IMPORTANT TO GAS COMPANIES AND CONSUMERS OF GAS.—A case of considerable interest to gas consumers generally has been decided by the supreme court of this state. In 1857, Sidney Shepard applied to the Milwaukee gas company for gas to light his store in that city. He was informed that he could have it if he would sign the application book endorsing the printed rules of the company. He refused, and the gas was denied him. He sued the company and gained a verdict of one hundred dollars damages. The case was carried to the supreme court, where it was decided that the company had the exclusive right to make and sell the gas; was bound to supply it on reasonable terms; that applicants might be required to sign an agreement that is reasonable; and that the following rules of the company were not reasonable:

"That the company shall at all times, by their agents, have access to the premises to examine the gas apparatus or to remove the meter or service pipe. That the company reserves the right to cut off the service pipe to protect the works against fraud. That the fittings, after the admission of gas, must not be disconnected or opened, either for repairs or extensions, without a permit from the company."

Immediately after the commencement of the suit Mr. Shepard made another demand and tender of money for gas, and was again denied. His store was without gas nineteen months. He brought another suit against the gas company—the previous judgment having been paid. At the county court the plaintiff was non-suited. He carried his case to the circuit court, where the non-suit was reversed, and the jury found a verdict in favor of the plaintiff for \$1,000. The company appealed to the supreme court, and the court affirmed the last judgment, amounting, with costs, to \$1,300, and there the matter rests.

How TO DISPOSE OF GUERRILLAS.—Some of the orders relating to bushwhackers or guerrillas are peculiarly significant. We give the point of a few of them:

Secretary Stanton says—"Let them swing."

General Dix advises "to shoot them on them on the spot."

General Schofield says—"Execute them immediately."

General Blunt says—"Give them no quarter."

General Lane says—"Shoot them when found."

General Halleck's orders are—"Let them be tried immediately by a drum-head court, and punished with death."

General Butler says—"They should be captured, tried at the drum-head by military commission, and shot, every man, woman and child, and their property destroyed."

Mr. Lincoln says—"Send me the papers for approval, before you shoot them."

Ten soldiers, who recently deserted from Fort Sumter and took refuge on board the blockading steamer Sumner, state that the rebels on that post have made all arrangements for blowing up the fortifications as soon as it shall be apparent that Charleston must surrender.

It is stated that no less than thirty-three vessels, including the Janesville and Yorktown, have been sunk in James river, and that the spaces between them have been filled with rocks and other material. What will the easily horrified Britishers say to this mode of obstructing navigation?

Reported Capture of Richmond.

We have nothing relating to the report of the capture of Richmond, which came to us as soon as a special dispatch on the bulletin board of the Chicago Tribune, except the dispatch to St. Louis from Memphis.

The fact that our afternoon eastern report is silent on the subject bears strongly against the truth of the rumor. If anything should come confirming the report, we shall, of course, issue an extra. Meanwhile, there is a good chance for discussion.

Arrest of the Editor of the Baltimore American.

It was for transmitting the following to Mr. Craig, agent of the associated press, that Mr. Fulton, of the Baltimore American, was arrested and sent to Fort McHenry:

Baltimore American Office, Baltimore, June 29-0 P. M.

I am writing for the American a detailed account of events at the White House before Richmond, and on the Peninsula during the last four days, including facts obtained from Washington, having been sent for special train to communicate with the president.

If you desire it, and will give due credit, I will send it to you. It will make 1,000 or 5,000 words.

We have the grandest military triumph over the enemy, and Richmond must fall.

C. C. FULTON.

Proprietor American & Agt. Ass. Press.

It appears that the information which would have enabled Mr. F. to write a detailed account of the events at Whitehouse, if he had been permitted, was obtained from the secretary of war. If it was a high military crime for Mr. F. to propose to divulge this account, what kind of a crime was it for the secretary of war, in the first place, to communicate the information to a civilian?

Celebration of the Fourth.

The arrangements for the 4th in this city have been definitely settled, and have been published. The day will be ushered in by a salute of 31 guns by Lieut. Aikens, with the brass pieces procured from the adjutant general of the state. A similar salute will be fired at noon and at sunset. Prof. Butler, of the State University, will deliver the oration, on the ground selected by the committee of arrangements on the west side of the river near Pleasant street bridge. The dinner arrangements contemplate the reading of the toasts and delivery of the responses at the Myers House. We understand that arrangements will be made for a large number of guests, and that the price of the dinner has been fixed at 50 cents to each person participating. The fireworks in the evening will be a brilliant display, and will appropriately close the proceedings of the day. A genuine, hearty celebration is expected, and the arrangements made are all to that end. The people of the country who want a good time will not be disappointed in coming to Janesville to spend "the fourth."

Dinner on the Fourth.

Arrangements have been made for dinner on the 4th inst., at the Myers House by the committee. The price has been fixed at 50 cents single tickets and \$1 for a gentleman and lady. The committee hope to see a goodly number of ladies present at the table.

R. B. TRIGAT.

Secretary Com. of Arrangements.

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY.

—This road carries for half fare on the 4th from all its stations.

STATE PRINTING.—The bids for the state printing till the first of January next, were opened yesterday, and were as follows:

Mr. Fernandez, 20 per cent. below maximum bid, 20 per cent. below.
Mr. Roberts, Milwaukee, 20 per cent. below.
Carpenter & Myers, 20 per cent. below.
John E. Smith, 20 per cent. below.
Atwood & Butler, 20 per cent. below.

Fernandez is a journeyman printer in Madison.

FOURTH DISTRICT.—The democratic convention for the fourth congressional district, comprising the counties of Ozaukee, Washington, Dodge, Fond du Lac and Sheboygan, is to be held at West Bend, on the 16th of September next.

AN INSULT TO THE GERMANS.—The Chicago Tribune (a democratic paper of the Milwaukee News stripe) displays its malignity and its ingratitude at the same time, in an article upon Carl Schurz. It calls that gallant patriot, "a despised, cowardly scoundrel from the republican cess-pools of Europe."

GOING BETTER.—The democratic papers, not satisfied with the copious mendacity of the report of Mr. Plato, "go him better" in this style. We quote from the Fond du Lac Press:

"The report of the committee of our legislature appointed to investigate the expenditure of the war fund shows that \$500,000 have been squandered, wasted and stolen, by the precious scoundrels who have been so loud-mouthed in their pretended patriotism."

Now we will predict, instead of having squandered \$500,000, that with all the extras supplied our volunteers by the state, there has not been expended \$50,000 for military purposes, which has not been or will not be refunded within two months by the general government.—Madison Journal.

THE DOOR GONE.—A gentleman of New York was going out in his carriage to make calls with his wife, when he discovered that he had left his visiting cards in his chamber. He ordered his footman, recently come into his service, to go to his mantle piece in his room, and bring cards; he should see there. The servant did as he was ordered, retaining the articles to be used as directed; and off started the gentleman, sending the footman in with the card whenever the "not at home" occurred. As these were numerous, he turned to his servant with the question:

"How many cards have you left?"

"Well sir," said the servant, very innocently, "there's the king of spades, the seven of hearts and the ace of clubs left."

"The duke," exclaimed the master.

"That's gone," said John. "I left it at a house in 3th avenue."

That servant was a tramp.

After the battle of Fair Oaks, when squads were out in the morning to recover the wounded, a federal and a rebel soldier were found wounded who had taken lodgings in the fallen top of an oak. They had discovered each other's status, made peace, and were amicably swapping such articles as the one could spare and the other needed.

BY TELEGRAPH.

REPORTED FOR THE DAILY GAZETTE.

BY WISCONSIN STATE TELEGRAPH LINE, OMAHA UNION TELEGRAPH DEPT.

Last Night's Report.

BALTIMORE, July 1.

Numerous inquiries are received here as to the wounded and killed. We have no information beyond what's already published, except reports that are probably exaggerated and which it would be improper to publish. The friends of the wounded officers and privates may rest assured that if brought here they will be among friends who will omit no effort to alleviate their sufferings.

WASHINGTON, July 1.

SENATE.—On motion of Mr. Wiley, the bill for the admission of Western Virginia as a state, was taken up, the question being on the amendment offered by Mr. Sumner, that after the fourth of July, 1863, within the limits of said state of Western Virginia, there shall be neither slavery nor involuntary servitude otherwise than for the punishment of crime, whereof the party shall be duly convicted.

Mr. Sumner said the bill proposed that all children born after April, 1863, shall be free; but allowed the present generation of slaves to continue slaves, thus admitting another slave state, with two senators, for a whole generation. He could not consent to the admission of a state into the Union with a constitution recognizing slavery for a whole generation. He quoted from speeches from Webster against the admission of slave states.

Mr. Hale said that Webster, in his later and perhaps wiser years, had repudiated the idea of prospective emancipation. He (Hale) did not make this world; he was willing to take this world as he found it, practically. It is not for us to set ourselves up in dogmatic wisdom against the convictions of other men who may be, possibly, as wise as we are. We wanted to deal with this thing as a practical fact, and he would hold the advent of a slave state into the Union, with a clause for gradual emancipation, more gladly and with greater satisfaction than the admission of a free state.

Why? Because there is more joy among the angels over one sinner that repenteth than over ninety nine that need no repentance.

LURAY, Va., June 30.

General Crawford, with a portion of his brigade and cavalry under Col. Tomkins, made a reconnaissance in force up the valley and entered the town this morning, driving the pickets and capturing one. Four companies of rebel cavalry who occupied the town, fled at our approach. Our cavalry charged the enemy. We took four prisoners and wounded several. Our loss was one killed and three wounded. The object of the reconnaissance was accomplished. The enemy had come to the river.

Special to Chicago Journal.—The intelligence from the Potomac is highly interesting, but for the present contraband.

The Saniter is fully repaired, and will enter into commission to-day.

A slave owner from Point Pleasant, Arkansas, caused the United States marshal to arrest a negro here yesterday, whom he claimed as his slave. The negro was on the Red Rover at the time of his capture, and was dressed in Confederate uniform. He is said to have been the joint property of a widow and her two sons, one of whom is a lieutenant in the Confederate army. Capt. Merrill, the provost marshal, in whose employ the negro had been, denied the validity of the claim. The matter was referred to General Strong, who decided that the negro was entitled to his freedom, and that the claimant had better saddle up, which he did.

Captain Merrill and General Strong are great-hearted men, who will not easily be made to play a part in the dirty business of returning slaves to secession masters.

NEW YORK, July 1.

The following order has been received in this city from the war department:

"It is ordered that out of the appropriation for collecting, organizing and drilling recruits, there shall be paid in advance to each recruit for three years or during the war, the sum of \$25, being one-third of the amount of the bounty allowed by law. Such payment to be made upon the mustering of the recruit to the service of the United States."

In answer to queries, to-day, Secretary Seward stated that Gen. McClellan was in communication with our fleet on James River. The secretary also declared that there was no truth in the report published, this morning, that two European governments had given notice that the war should cease.

CAIRO, July 1.

Advices from Arkansas are to the effect that General Hindman, with some 5,000 men, was in the immediate vicinity of St. Charles, and that Col. Fitch had abandoned the fort, after spiking the guns. The situation of General Curtis is said to be critical, he being unable to bring up supplies, and his army having been on half rations for more than a week.

Reports are current here, to-day, that Commodore Farragut had given the authorities of Vicksburg until Monday last to surrender. Reports, via Columbus, Kentucky, by passengers, are that a fight had taken place at Holly Springs, and a bombardment of 12 hours duration had occurred at Vicksburg, but the time of neither engagement is given.

WASHINGTON, July 1.

Special to Chicago Tribune.—The house disposed of two very important bills to-day; that for a ship canal from Lake Michigan to the Illinois river, and that proposed to pay loyal persons the damages they may have sustained from the movements of our armies.

Third, Stevens succeeded in slaying off the consideration of the canal bill at present by moving to go into committee of the whole on consideration of the tariff bill. Meanwhile the enemies of the canal mustered up their forces, and when the bill was disposed of a motion was sprung to lay the bill on the table, which barely went through by a vote of sixty-five to sixty-three.

Western members, particularly from Illinois, are much chagrined at this result, and complain bitterly of eastern members for being unwilling to make any provisions for the defense of the north, the great glory of the world.

The house did a good thing by killing the bill for paying overboard for everything he loses from the passage or movement of our armies. It was deferred to the second Wednesday of December, by a vote of sixty-nine to sixty-five. The conference committee's modification of the test bill was adopted by the house, it having been adopted by the senate yesterday. It will be a law as soon as it receives the president's signature. Thus, another of the most important measures before congress is disposed of.

This bill is to go into effect on the 1st of August. During the debate on the naval appropriation bill, some western members objected to provisions for extensive purchases on the ground that similar appropriations could not be secured for equally important objects in the west. Messrs. Kellogg and Washburn particularly urging this point, and eastern members retorting that

these appropriations were for great national objects.

Mr. Henderson introduced a bill to pay Missouri for arms and paying troops, and appointing a board of commissioners to examine and report upon claims.

The army appropriation bill passed in the senate after various amendments.

Mr. Fessenden, in calling it up, stated that the finance committee had stricken out about one-third of all the appropriations, embracing those not speedily needed. He favored keeping those large sums as much in the hands of congress as possible, not specially for want of confidence in the administration, but because he professed unlimited confidence neither in the President nor any man living, and should think such policy the wisest at any time.

An attempt was made to limit the number of soldiers to be enlisted to 750,000, but it failed. The secret service fund was raised from \$150,000 to 600,000, and Mr. King got an appropriation of \$2,000,000 for sending discharged disabled soldiers' home and making some provisions for their comfort before being sent home.

A message from the president recommends a vote of thanks to Com. Foote for his brilliant victories on the western waters.

Some sensation is produced by a resolution offered by Senator Wilkinson inquiring whether the proprietor of the Baltimore American had been arrested and confined in Fort McHenry for his publication of a letter detailing results of recent fighting before Richmond, and if arrested, by whom, what charges were preferred against him, and what was the proof.

There has been a general expression of gratitude for the arrested party, for the letter in question furnished the only news we have had to dispel the oppressive gloom hanging over the recent operations at Richmond. Everybody believes Mr. Fulton entitled to thanks rather than arrest. The effect of this high-handed policy adopted by the military and naval authorities, and the Union organ of slavery particularly is to be equally deplored.

Secretary Stanton's telegraph censorship here is now managed with such strictness that even telegraphing what Washington and Baltimore papers are allowed to publish is strictly prohibited. Journals at a distance are welcome to copy these statements when they arrive by mail, but the secretary devotes his well known energies to seeing to it that they shall not receive them by telegraph.

The refusal of the senate to limit the number of volunteers to be accepted to 750,000, is regarded as a significant indication of the senatorial estimate of work yet before our armies in suppressing the rebellion.

To-day's Report.

(Reported Exclusively for the Daily Gazette.)

MORNING DISPATCHES.

NEW YORK, July 2.

The morning papers' special contain nothing new from before Richmond.

The following will show the danger of attempting to perform editorial duties towards the public and of furnishing news to the people:

BALTIMORE, July 1.

The arrest of C. C. Fulton, one of the proprietors and editors of the American, and his commitment to Fort McHenry by order of the secretary of war, having been made public, the publication of the following correspondence in reference thereto becomes necessary. Previous to leaving this city for the fort, Mr. Fulton addressed the following dispatch to President Lincoln:

To the President of the United States.

Sir—I find myself under arrest and on my way to Fort McHenry. I apply to you for a hearing and prompt release, in behalf of my family, who will be in great distress at the execution of this impracticable order. The secretary of war authorized me to publish my statement. Respectfully,

C. C. FULTON.

To this the following reply was received:

WASHINGTON, June 30.

To C. C. Fulton, Fort McHenry.

I am authorized to say to you that your arrest was made for publishing the statement that you were preparing a detailed account, including facts obtained from Washington, having been sent by special train to communicate with the president. This is regarded by the president and the war department as a flagrant and outrageous violation of the confidence with which you were treated. The publication of facts obtained from Washington, under such circumstances, is a high military crime.

Respectfully,

E. S. SARGENT.

Military Superintendent.

The statement or dispatch to which exception is taken, is the one published in some of the New York papers of yesterday morning.

To the dispatch from Col. Sanford, Mr. Fulton replied as follows:

Col. SANFORD.—Sir: The dispatch I sent to New York was a private one, addressed to Mr. Craig for his information as to whether he desired to receive the report I was preparing for the press. It was not intended for publication, and would not have been published if my report had been permitted to go through. I telegraphed and never dreamed of its being published. To find myself in Fort McHenry, the depot for traitors, is a mortification I cannot express. Having risked both life and property in defending the Union cause, and when our city was in possession of traitors, and rendered services as editor and proprietor of the Baltimore American to government in sustaining the laws which no one has excelled, I ask in common justice that I be permitted to leave by my parole.

Respectfully yours,

(Signed) CHAS. C. FULTON.

The Tribune's late morning correspondence of the 30th, states that the gunboats in the James river had established communication with General McClellan's left wing.

Dispatches to Flag Officer Goldsboro, on Monday, are said to state that the rebel attack on our right was a desperate affair, in which the rebels lost 5,000 men; our loss was heavy. General Stoneman, cut off from the right, had retreated to Yorktown and arrived at Fortress Monroe. It is further stated that on his left McClellan, with severe fighting, had passed through White Oak Swamp with 40,000 men and 1,000 pieces of artillery, to secure an advantageous position, and had subsequently cut through a line of communication with the James river. It is reported that during the two days fighting McClellan's loss was 10,000.

Col. Alexander had come through to James river to select the new base and Turkey Bend had been decided on. This is about 30 miles from Richmond, and 10 miles above City Point. Telegraphic communication beyond Yorktown is cut off, and the officers permit nothing outside the official dispatches for the north to go upon the wires.

PORTSMOUTH MONROE, June 30.

The York river is being completely cleared of everything movable. Steamers and tugs are constantly arriving at Fort Monroe, having in tow barges, schooners, &c.; many arrived last evening and during the night. This morning the steamer Spaulding arrived, having 8 barges and schooners in tow. She reports that 150 barges, schooners and towboats were at Yorktown, when she left, but all were making preparations to come down, to-day. Reports are current, to-day, that Gen. McClellan has taken Richmond, but there is no good authority for the rumor, the telegraph not being at

work, and there not being a boat from the James river, although one is hourly expected. Schooners have been arriving here all day loaded with cattle, horses, mules, hay and commissary stores. There was nothing left above West Point.

LOUISVILLE, July 1.

A turnpike bridge between Harrodsburg and Tarryville, and another between Nicholasville and Pekin, were burned last night, by the guerrillas it is supposed. The Hickman bridge is also considered in danger.

AFTERNOON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, July 2.

An order has been issued for the release of Fort McHenry Chas. C. Fulton, Esq., editor of the Baltimore American, and the Baltimore agent of the associated press.

ST. LOUIS, July 2.

The Democrat's special from Memphis, June 30th, says: "Advices from Richmond, this morning, say that the Confederate troops have been driven from that city. No particulars."

WASHINGTON, July 2.

The president, in accordance with the provisions of the recent act for the collection of direct taxes in the insurrectionary districts within the United States, has issued a proclamation declaring in what states and part of states insurrection exists, namely, South Carolina, Florida, Georgia, Alabama, Louisiana, Texas, Mississippi, Arkansas, Tennessee, North Carolina, and Virginia, excepting from the last certain named western counties.

BOSTON, July 2.

Secretary Seward, Thurlow Weed, Anson Stager, superintendent of government telegraph, C. B. Buckingham, of Washington, and C. A. Stetson of the Astor House, arrived here this morning.

NEW YORK, July 2.

Flour receipts 23,059 barrels, market a shade firmer with fair demand. Sales 12,000 barrels, 4,400, 15 super western; 4,300, 50,000 medium to medium extra western. Wheat receipts 80,931 bushels, market 10 better good export demand. Sales 100,000 bushels, 1,000, 01 Chicago spring; 1,084, 1,122 Milwaukee club; 1,141, 15 super Iowa.

CO. TENN.—They deny. Hence, unreasonably, but with breath, imperfect justification. Everybody regrets it. What is the cause? I reply—want of cleanliness. A clean tooth never decays. The month is a warm place—98 degrees. Particles of meat between the teeth soon decompose. Gums and teeth must suffer.

Perfect cleanliness will preserve the teeth to old age. How shall it be secured? Use a quill pick, and rinse the mouth after eating; brush and (white) Castile soap, every morning; the brush and clear water at night. Bestow this trifling care upon your precious teeth—you will keep them and ruin the dentists. Neglect it and you will be sorry all your lives. Children forget. Watch them. The first teeth determine the character of the second set. Give them equal care.

Sugar, acids, salutaris and hot things are nothing when compared to food decomposing between the teeth. Mercantilism may loosen the teeth, long usage may wear them out, but keep them clean and they will never decay. This advice is worth more than thousands of dollars to every boy and girl. Books have been written on this subject. This brief article contains all that is essential.—Dio Lewis, M. D.

A letter from Portsmouth, Va., to the Philadelphia Press, mentions that General Viole, the military commandant, had ordered the colonel of a Delaware regiment to take down the National flag, raised by men of his regiment, over the entrance to the ferry, because the female secess were opposed to walking under it. This is corroborated by a letter to the Philadelphia Inquirer. The Delaware colonel threatened, if compelled to obey the order, to throw up his commission and report to Washington. The flag continued to wave at last accounts; and the secess had become so impudent under the rose-water policy of Viole—insulting soldiers and abusing Union men—that martial law had to be declared. Men of Gen. Butler's stripe are needed in that section—much needed.

SOCIAL INTERCOURSE.—We should make it a principle to extend the hand of fellowship to every man who faithfully discharges his duties and maintains good order—who manifests a deep interest in the welfare of general society—whose deportment is upright, and whose mind is intelligent, without stopping to ascertain whether he swings a hammer or draws a thread. There is nothing so distant from all natural claims as the religious and backward sympathy—the checked conversation, the hesitating compliances, the wall-off, or apt to manifest to those a little down, and with whom in comparison of intellect and friendly virtue, they frequently sink into insignificance.—Daniel Webster.

THE COMMISSION OF LOVES.—A young lady (a sensible girl) gives the following catalogues of different kinds of love:

The sweetest, a mother's love; the longest, a brother's love; the strongest, a woman's love; the dearest, a man's love; and the sweetest, longest, strongest and the dearest love—a love of a bonnet.

Wool.—Wool continues to come in abundantly, though the figures have slightly receded from our last report. During the past week prices have ranged from 12 to 14 cents per pound.—Akron, O., Beacon, June 25th.

DIED.

On the 14th of June, in camp near Batesville, Ark., (Cavalry) died, BYRON S. SWIFT, son of E. B. and Diana G. Swift, of Edgar, member of Co. A, 11th Regiment Wisconsin Volunteers, in the 17th year of age.

He was a young man of rare physical development, and though so young had the strength and beauty of a man. No kinder, nobler heart, ever beat in a human breast. This is added another name to the list of youthful martyrs, who have died that their country might live.

COMMERCIAL.

Janesville Wholesale Market.

Reported for the Janesville Gazette, by BUMP & GRAY.

GRAIN AND PRODUCE DEALERS.

JANESVILLE, July 2, 1862.

Receipts of wheat were not so heavy to-day as yesterday, but the market was quiet and steady. Flour—spring at retail 2 1/2, per 100 lbs. Hides—green, at retail 2 1/2, per 100 lbs. Wool—active and firm at 80¢ per 100 lbs. for common quality.

Wheat—good quality at 80¢ per 100 lbs. for common quality.

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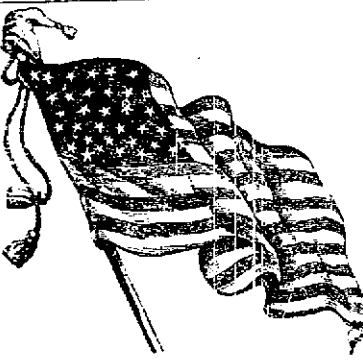
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Chicago Market.



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IMPORTANT TO GAS COMPANIES AND CONSUMERS OF GAS.—A case of considerable interest to gas consumers generally has been decided by the supreme court of this state.

In 1857, Sidney Shepard applied to the Milwaukee gas company for gas to light his store in that city. He was informed that he could have it if he would sign the application book endorsing the printed rules of the company. He refused, and the gas was denied him. He sued the company and gained a verdict of one hundred dollars damages. The case was carried to the supreme court, where it was decided that the company had the exclusive right to make and sell the gas; was bound to supply it on reasonable terms; that applicants might be required to sign an agreement that is reasonable; and that the following rules of the company were not reasonable:

"That the company shall at all times, by their agents, have access to the premises to examine the gas apparatus or to remove the meter or service pipe. That the company reserves the right to cut off the service pipe to protect the works against fraud. That the fittings, after the admission of gas, must not be disconnected, opened, either for repairs or extensions, without a permit from the company."

Immediately after the commencement of the suit Mr. Shepard made another demand and tender of money for gas, and was again denied. His store was without gas nineteen months. He brought another suit against the gas company—the previous judgment having been paid. At the county court the plaintiff was non-suited. He carried his case to the circuit court, where the non-suit was reversed, and the jury found a verdict in favor of the plaintiff for \$1,000. The company appealed to the supreme court, and the court affirmed the last judgment, amounting, with costs, to \$1,800, and there the matter rests.

HOW TO DISPOSE OF GUERRILLAS.—Some of the orders relating to bushwhackers or guerrillas are peculiarly significant. We give the point of a few of them:

Secretary Stanton says—"Let them swing." General Dix advises—"to shoot them on them on the spot." General Schofield says—"Execute them immediately." General Blunt says—"Give them no quarter." General Lane says—"Shoot them when found." General Halleck's orders are—"Let them be tried immediately by a drum-head court, and punished with death." General Butler says—"They should be captured, tried at the drum-head by military commission, and shot, every man, their bones burnt, their property destroyed."

Mr. Lincoln says—"Send me the papers for approval, before you shoot them."

Ten soldiers, who recently deserted from Fort Sumter and took refuge on board the blockading steamer Seneca, state that the rebels on that post have made all arrangements for blowing up the fortifications as soon as it shall be apparent that Charleston must surrender.

Reported Capture of Richmond.

We have nothing relating to the report of the capture of Richmond, which came to us at noon as a special dispatch on the bulletin board of the Chicago Tribune, except the dispatch to St. Louis from Memphis.

The fact that our afternoon eastern report is silent on the subject bears strongly against the truth of the rumor. If anything should come confirming the report, we shall, of course, issue an extra. Meanwhile, there is a good chance for discussion.

Arrest of the Editor of the Baltimore American.

It was for transmitting the following to Mr. Craig, agent of the associated press, that Mr. Fulton, of the Baltimore American, was arrested and sent to Fort McHenry:

BALTIMORE AMERICAN OFFICE, Baltimore, June 29-2 P. M.

I am writing for the American a detailed account of events at the White House before Richmond, and on the Peninsula during the last four days, including facts obtained from Washington, having been sent for by special train to communicate with the press.

If you desire it, and will give due credit, I will send it to you. It will make 1,000 or 2,000 words.

We have the grandest military triumph over the enemy, and Richmond must fall.

C. C. FULTON,

Proprietor American & Aft. Ass. Press.

It appears that the information which would have enabled Mr. F. to write a detailed account of the events at Whitehouse, if he had been permitted, was obtained from the secretary of war. It was a high military crime for Mr. F. to propose to divulge this account, what kind of a crime was it for the secretary of war, in the first place, to communicate the information to a civilian?

Celebration of the Fourth.

The arrangements for the 4th in this city have been definitely settled, and have been published. The day will be ushered in by a salute of 21 guns by Lieut. Aikens, with the brass piece procured from the adjutant general of the state. A similar salute will be fired at noon and at sunset. Prof. Butler, of the State University, will deliver the oration, on the ground selected by the committee of arrangements on the west side of the river near Pleasant street bridge. The dinner arrangements contemplate the reading of the toasts and delivery of the responses at the Myers House. We understand that arrangements will be made for a large number of guests, and that the price of the dinner has been fixed at 50 cents to each person participating. The fireworks in the evening will be a brilliant display, and will appropriately close the proceedings of the day. A genuine, hearty celebration is expected, and the arrangements made are all to that end. The people of the country who want a good time will not be disappointed in coming to Janesville to spend "the fourth."

Dinner on the Fourth.

Arrangements have been made for dinner on the 4th inst., at the Myers House by the committee. The price has been fixed at 50 cents single tickets and \$1 for a gentleman and lady. The committee hope to see a goodly number of ladies present at the table.

R. B. TREAT,

Secretary Com. of Arrangements.

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY.

This road carries for half fare on the 4th from all its stations.

STATE PRINTING.—The bids for the state printing till the first of January next, were opened yesterday, and were as follows:

Mr. Fernandez, 30 per cent. below maximum bid. Mr. Roberts, Milwaukee, 20 per cent. below. Carpenter & Hyer, 20 per cent. below. John Y. Smith, 20 per cent. below. Atwood & Rublee.

Fernandez is a journeyman printer in Madison.

FOURTH DISTRICT.—The democratic convention for the fourth congressional district, comprising the counties of Ozaukee, Washington, Dodge, Fond du Lac and Sheboygan, is to be held at West Bend, on the 16th of September next.

AN INDEBT TO THE GERMANS.—The Chicago Times (a democratic paper of the Milwaukee News stripe) displays its malignancy and its ingratitude at the same time, in an article upon Carl Schurz. It calls that gallant patriot, "a despised, cowardly scoundrel from the retrograde camp of Europe."

GOING BETTER.—The democratic papers, not satisfied with the copious mendacity of the report of Mr. Platteau, "go him better" in this style. We quote from the Fond du Lac Press:

"The report of the committee of our legislature appointed to investigate the expenditure of the war fund shows that \$500,000 have been squandered, wasted and stolen, by the precious scoundrels who have been so loud-mouthed in their pretended patriotism."

Now we will predict, instead of having squandered \$500,000, that with all the extras supplied our volunteers by the state, there has not been expended \$50,000 for military purposes, which has not been used as directed; and if started the gentleman, sending the footman in with the card whenever he "not at home" occurred. As these were numerous, he turned to his servant with the question:

"How many cards have you left?"

"Well sir, said the servant, very lowly, 'there's the king of spades, the seven of hearts and the ace of clubs left.'"

"The duke," exclaimed the master.

"That's gone," said John. "I left it at a house in 5th avenue."

That servant was a tramp.

After the battle of Fair Oaks, when squaws were out in the morning to recover the wounded, a federal and a rebel soldier were found wounded who had taken lodgings in the fallen top of an oak. They had discovered each other's status, made peace, and were amicably swapping such articles as the one could spare and the other needed.

BY TELEGRAPH.

REPORTED FOR THE DAILY GAZETTE.

BY WISCONSIN STATE TELEGRAPH LINE, Office in Union Passenger Depot.

Last Night's Report.

BALTIMORE, July 1.

Numerous inquiries are received here as to the wounded and killed. We have no information beyond what is already published, except reports that are probably exaggerated and which it would be improper to publish. The friends of the wounded officers and privates may rest assured that if brought here they will be among friends who will omit no effort to alleviate their sufferings.

WASHINGTON, July 1.

SENATE.—On motion of Mr. Wiley, the bill for the admission of Western Virginia as a state, was taken up, the question being on the amendment offered by Mr. Sumner, that after the fourth of July, 1863, within the limits of said state of Western Virginia, there shall be neither slavery nor involuntary servitude otherwise than for the punishment of crime, whereof the party shall be duly convicted.

Mr. Sumner said the bill proposed that all children born after April, 1863, shall be free; but allowed the present generation of slaves to continue slaves, thus admitting another slave state, with two senators, for whole generation. He could not consent to the admission of a state into the Union with a constitution recognizing slavery for a whole generation. He quoted from speeches from Webster against the admission of slave states.

Mr. Hale said that Webster, in his later and perhaps wiser years, had repudiated the idea of prospective emancipation. He (Hale) did not make this world; he was willing to take this world as he found it, practically. It is not for us to set ourselves up in dogmatic wisdom against the convictions of other men who may be, possibly, as wise as we are. We the people, and he would hail the advent of a slave state into the Union, with a clause for gradual emancipation, more gladly and with greater satisfaction than the admission of a free state. Why? Because there is more joy among the angels over one sinner that repenteth than over ninety-nine that need no repentance.

LURAY, Va., June 30.

General Crawford, with a portion of his brigade and cavalry under Col. Tomkins, made a reconnaissance in force up the valley and entered the town this morning, driving the pickets and capturing one. Four companies of rebel cavalry who occupied the town, fled at our approach. One cavalry pursued them a mile out on the New Market road, where a skirmish ensued. Our cavalry charged the enemy. We took four prisoners and wounded several. Our loss was one killed and three wounded. The object of the reconnaissance was accomplished. The enemy had no stores there.

CAIRO, July 1.

Special to Chicago Journal.—The intelligence from the flotilla is highly interesting, but for the present contraband. The Sumter is fully repaired, and will enter into commission to day. A slave owner from Point Pleasant, Arkansas, caused the United States marshal to arrest a negro here yesterday, whom he claimed as his slave. The negro was at the 1st floor at the time of his capture. He was dressed in Confederate uniform. He said to have been the joint property of a widow and her two sons, one of whom is a lieutenant in the Confederate army. Capt. Merrill, the provost marshal, in whose employ the negro had been, denied the validity of the claim. The matter was referred to General Strong, who decided that the negro was entitled to his freedom, and that the claimant had better skedaddle, which he did.

Captain Merrill and General Strong are great-hearted men, who will not easily be made to play a part in the dirty business of returning slaves to secession masters.

NEW YORK, July 1.

The following order has been received in this city from the war department:

"It is ordered that out of the appropriation for collecting, organizing and drilling recruits, there shall be paid in advance to each recruit for three years or during the war, the sum of \$25, being one-fourth of the amount of the bounty allowed by law. Such payment to be made upon the muster of the recruit to which such recruits belong into the service of the United States."

In answer to queries, to-day, Secretary Seward stated that Gen. McClellan was in communication with our fleet on James River. The secretary also declared that there was no truth in the report published this morning, that two European gunboats had given notice that the war should cease.

CAIRO, July 1.

Advices from Arkansas are to the effect that General Hindman, with some 5,000 men, was in the immediate vicinity of St. Charles, and that Col. Hitch had abandoned the fort, after spiking the guns. The situation of General Curtis is said to be critical, he being unable to bring up supplies, and his army having been on half rations for more than a week.

Reports are current here, to-day, that Commodore Farragut had given the authorities of Vicksburg until Monday last to surrender. Reports, via Columbus, Kentucky, by passengers, are that a fight had taken place at Holly Springs, and a bombardment of 12 hours duration had occurred at Vicksburg, but the time of neither engagement is given.

WASHINGTON, July 1.

Special to Chicago Tribune.—The house disposed of two very important bills to-day; that for a ship canal from Lake Michigan to the Illinois river, and that proposed to pay loyal persons the damages they may have sustained from the movements of our armies.

Thad. Stevens succeeded in staying off the consideration of the canal bill at present by moving to go into committee of the whole on consideration of the tariff bill. Meantime the enemies of the canal mustered up their forces, and when the bill was disposed of a motion was sprung to lay the bill on the table, which barely won through by a vote of sixty-five to sixty-three.

Northern members, particularly from Illinois, were much disgraced at this result, and explained bitterly of eastern members for being unwilling to make any provision for the defense of the northwest, the great granary of the world.

The house did a good thing by killing the bill for paying everybody for everything he loses from the passage or movement of our armies. It was deferred to the second Wednesday of December, by a vote of sixty-two to sixty-five. The conference committee's modification of the bill which bill was adopted by the house, it having been adopted by the senate yesterday. It will be a law as soon as it receives the president's signature. Thus, another of the most important measures before congress is disposed of.

This bill is to go into effect on the 1st of August. During the debate on the naval appropriation bill, some western members objected to provisions for extensive purchases, on the ground that similar appropriations could not be secured for equally important objects in the west. Messrs. Kellogg and Washburne particularly urging this point, and eastern members reiterating that these appropriations were for great national objects.

Mr. Henderson introduced a bill to pay Missouri for arming and paying troops, and appointing a board of commissioners to examine and report upon claims.

The army appropriation bill passed in the senate after various amendments. Mr. Fessenden, in calling it up, stated that the finance committee had spoken out about one-third of all the appropriations, embracing those large sums as much in the hands of congress as possible, not specially for want of confidence in the administration, but because he professed unlimited confidence neither in the President nor any man living, and should think such policy the wisest at any time.

An attempt was made to limit the number of soldiers to be enlisted to 750,000, but it failed. The secret service fund was raised from \$150,000 to 500,000, and Mr. King got an appropriation of \$2,000,000 for sending discharged disabled soldiers home and making some provisions for their comfort before being sent home.

A message from the president recommends a vote of thanks to Gen. Foote for his brilliant victories on the western waters. Some sensation is produced by a resolution offered by Senator Wilkinson inquiring whether the proprietor of the Baltimore American had been arrested and confined in Fort McHenry for his publication of a letter detailing results of recent fighting before Richmond, and if arrested, by whom, what charges were preferred against him, and what was the proof.

There has been a general expression of gratitude for the arrested party, for the letter in question furnished the only news we have had to dispel the oppressive gloom hanging over the recent operations at Richmond. Everybody believes Mr. Fulton entitled to thanks rather than arrest. The effect of this high-handed policy adopted is properly alienating Union men, and the Union organ of Maryland particularly is to be equally deplored.

Secretary Stanton's telegraph censorship here is now managed with such strictness that even telegraphing what is strictly prohibited and Baltimore papers are allowed to publish at a distance are welcome to copy these statements when they arrive by mail, but the secretary devotes his well known energies to seeing to it that they shall not receive them by telegraph.

The refusal of the senate to limit the number of volunteers to be accepted to 750,000, is regarded as a significant indication of the senatorial estimate of work yet before our armies in suppressing the rebellion.

To-Day's Report.

[Reported Exclusively for the Daily Gazette.]

MORNING DISPATCHES.

NEW YORK, July 2.

The morning papers' specials contain nothing new from before Richmond. The following will show the danger of attempting to perform editorial duties towards the public and of furnishing news to the people:

BALTIMORE, July 1.

The arrest of C. C. Fulton, one of the proprietors and editors of the American, and his commitment to Fort McHenry, by order of the secretary of war, having been made public, the publication of the following correspondence in reference thereto being necessary. Previous to leaving this city for the fort, Mr. Fulton addressed the following dispatch to President Lincoln:

Sir:—I find myself under arrest and on my way to Fort McHenry. I apply to you for a hearing and prompt release, in behalf of my family, who will be in great distress at the execution of this impracticable order. The secretary of war authorized me to publish my statement. Respectfully, C. C. FULTON.

To this the following reply was received:

WASHINGTON, June 30.

To C. C. Fulton, Fort McHenry: I am authorized to say to you that your arrest was made for publishing the statement that you were preparing a detailed account, including facts obtained from Washington, having been sent by special train to communicate with the president. This is regarded by the president and the war department as a flagrant and outrageous violation of the confidence with which you were treated. The publication of facts obtained from Washington, under such circumstances, is a high military crime.

Respectfully, E. S. Seward.

The statement of dispatch to which exception is taken, is the one published in some of the New York papers of yesterday morning.

As to the dispatch from Col. Sanford, Mr. Fulton replied as follows:

Col. SANFORD:—Sir: The dispatch I sent to New York was a private one, addressed to Mr. Craig for his information as to whether he desired to receive the report I was preparing for the press. It was not intended for publication, and would not have been published if my report had been permitted to go through. I telegraphed and never dreamed of its being published. To find myself in Fort McHenry, is a mortification I cannot express. Having risked both life and property in defending the Union cause, when our city was in possession of traitors, and rendered service as editor of the Baltimore American to government in sustaining the laws which no one has excelled, I ask in common justice that I be released on my parole.

Respectfully yours,

(Signed) CHAS. C. FULTON.

The Tribune's Fort Monroe correspondent of the 30th, states that the gunboats in the James river had established communication with General McClellan's left wing.

Dispatches to Flag Officer Goldsboro, on Monday, are said to state that the rebel attack on our right was a desperate affair, in which the rebels lost 5,000 men; our loss was heavy. General Stoneman, cut off from the right, had retreated to Yorktown, and arrived at Fortress Monroe. It is further stated that on his left McClellan, with several thousand men, passed through White Oak Swamp, with 40,000 men and 1,000 pieces of artillery, to secure an advantageous position, and had subsequently cut through a line of communication with the James river. It is reported that during the two days fighting McClellan's loss was 10,000.

Col. Alexander had come through to James river to select the new base and Turkey Bend had been decided on. This is about 30 miles from Richmond and 10 miles above City Point. Telegraphic communication beyond Yorktown is cut off, and the officers permit nothing outside the official dispatches for the north to go upon the wires.

FORTRESS MONROE, June 30.

The York river boats completely cleared of everything movable. Steamers and tugs are constantly arriving at Fort Monroe, having in tow barges, schooners, etc.; many arrived last evening and during the night. This morning the steamer Spaulding arrived, having 8 barges and schooners in tow. She reports that 150 barges, schooners and towboats were at Yorktown, when she left, but all were making preparations to come down, to day. Reports are current, to day, that Gen. McClellan has taken Richmond, but there is no good authority for the rumor, the telegraph not being at work, and there not being a boat from the James river, although one is hourly expected. Schooners have been arriving here all day loaded with cattle, horses, mules, hay and commissary stores. There was nothing left above West Point.

LOUISVILLE, July 1.

A turnpike bridge between Harrodsburg and Taylorsville, and another between Nicholasville and Pekin, were burned last night, by the guerrillas it is supposed. The Hickman bridge is also considered in danger.

AFTERNOON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, July 2.

An order has been issued for the release from Fort McHenry of Chas. C. Fulton, Esq., editor of the Baltimore American, and the Baltimore agent of the associated press.

St. Louis, July 2.

The Democratic special from Memphis, June 30th, says: Advice from Richmond, this morning, says that the confederate troops have been driven from that city. No particulars.

WASHINGTON, July 2.

The president, in accordance with the provisions of the recent act for the collection of direct taxes in the insurrectionary districts within the United States, has issued a proclamation declaring in what states and part of states insurrection exists, namely, South Carolina, Florida, Georgia, Alabama, Louisiana, Texas, Mississippi, Arkansas, Tennessee, North Carolina, and Virginia, excepting from the last certain named western counties.

Boston, July 2.

Secretary Seward, Thurlow Weed, Anson Stager, superintendent of government telegraph, C. B. Buckingham of Washington, and C. A. Sisson of the Astor House, arrived here this morning.

NEW YORK, July 2.

Flour receipts 23,039 barrels, market a shade firmer with fair demand. Sales 12,000 barrels, 4,404.45 super western; 4,000 a. m. common to medium extra western. Wheat receipts 80,931 bushels, market 100 bushels, 1.00 a. m. Chicago spring; 1.08 a. m. 1,12 Milwaukee club; 1.14 a. m. 1,15 amber fow.

Our Teeth.—They decay. Hence, unnecessary mouth, bad breath, imperfect mastication. Everybody regrets it. What is the cause? 1. Impure food. 2. Want of cleanliness. 3. Decay of the teeth. The mouth is a warm place—38 degrees. Particles of meat between the teeth soon decompose. Gums and teeth must suffer.

Perfect cleanliness will preserve the teeth to old age. How shall it be secured? Use a quill pick, and rinse the mouth after each eating; brush and (white) Castile soap, every morning; the brush and clear water at night. Bestow this trifling care upon your precious teeth—you will keep them and ruin the dentists. Neglect it and you will be sorry all your life. Children forget. Watch them. The first teeth determine the character of the second set. Give them equal care.

Sugar, acids, salutaris and hot things are nothing when compared to food decomposing between the teeth. Mercurialization may loosen the teeth, long uses may wear them out, but keep them clean and they will never decay. This advice is worth more than thousands of dollars to every boy and girl. Books have been written on this subject. This brief article contains all that is essential.—Dio Lewis, M. D.

A letter from Portsmouth, Va., to the Philadelphia Press, mentions that General Vile, the military commandant, had ordered the colonel of a Delaware regiment to take down the National flag, raised by men of his regiment, over the entrance to the ferry, because the female seceders were opposed to walking under it. This is corroborated by a letter to the Philadelphia Inquirer. The Delaware colonel threatened, if compelled to obey the order, to throw up his commission and report to Washington. The flag continued to wave at last accounts; and the seceders had become so independent of the rose-water policy of Vicksburg, that they were now abusing Union men—that martial law had to be declared. Men of Gen. Butler's stripe are needed in that section—much needed.

SOCIAL INTERCOURSE.—We should make it a principle to extend the hand of fellowship to every man who faithfully discharges his duties and maintains good order—who manifests a deep interest in the welfare of general society—whose deportment is upright, and whose mind is intelligent, without stopping to ascertain whether he swings a hammer or draws a thread. There is nothing so distant from all natural claims as the reluctant and backward sympathy—the checked conversation, the hesitating compliance, the well-off are apt to manifest to those a little down, and with whom in comparison of intellect and friendly virtue, they frequently sink into insignificance.—Daniel Webster.

THE COMBINATION OF LOVES.—A young lady (a sensible girl) gives the following catalogue of different kinds of love:

The sweetest, a mother's love; the longest, a brother's love; the strongest, a woman's love; the dearest, a man's love; and the sweetest, longest, strongest and the dearest love—a love of a bonnet.

Wool.—Wool continues to come in abundantly, though the figures have slightly receded from our last report. During the past week prices have ranged from 12 to 40 cents per pound.—Akron, O., Review, June 25th.

DIED.

On the 14th of June, in camp near Batesville, Ark. of typhoid fever, BYRON S. SWIFT, son of H. S. and Diana C. Swift, of Eldorado, member of Co. A, 11th Maine Volunteer Infantry, in the 17th year of his age.

He was a youth of rare physical development, and though young had the strength and beauty of manhood. No kinder, nobler heart ever beat in a human breast. This is added another name to the list of youthful martyrs who have died that their country might live.

COMMERCIAL.

Janesville Wholesale Market.

Reported for the Janesville Gazette.

BUMP & GRAY.

GRAIN AND PRODUCE DEALERS.

JANESVILLE, July 2, 1862.

Receipts of wheat were not so heavy to-day as yesterday, though prices were higher, with sales of extra samples at 77c and good shipping grades at 76c; 75c for about 5,000 bushels changed hands at the above rates of price. 30c change to note in coarse grain.

Wool is doing better, we note sales of good lots at 40c. Other stuff unchanged.

We make up prices as follows:

WHEAT—extra milling spring 75c; fair to good shipping grades 74c; rejected qualities 72c.

BULLEY—good samples in demand at 84c; per 30 lbs., common 20c.

CORN—22c; per 60 lbs. shelled.

WHEAT—12c; moderate quality at 12c; 20c per bushel.

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LOCAL DEPARTMENT.

Arrival and Departure of Mails

At the Janesville Post Office, from and after May 6th, 1862.	Arrive.	Depart.
Chicago, through, way.	12:00 P. M.	12:00 P. M.
Madison, through, way.	12:00 P. M.	12:00 P. M.
Madison, through, way.	12:00 P. M.	12:00 P. M.
Madison, through, way.	12:00 P. M.	12:00 P. M.
Madison, through, way.	12:00 P. M.	12:00 P. M.
Madison, through, way.	12:00 P. M.	12:00 P. M.
Madison, through, way.	12:00 P. M.	12:00 P. M.
Madison, through, way.	12:00 P. M.	12:00 P. M.
Madison, through, way.	12:00 P. M.	12:00 P. M.
Madison, through, way.	12:00 P. M.	12:00 P. M.

For the Janesville Gazette.
Exercises of Commencement, next week, Heliot.

Bacon, Laura, born, by Pres. Chapin, Sabbath afternoon, at 4 o'clock.

Address before the Missionary Society, by Rev. Mr. Walton, of Rockford, Sabbath evening, at 8 o'clock.

Address before the Archaean Society, by Rev. A. Swaney, of Chicago, Monday evening, at 8 o'clock.

Price Declaration, by members of the sophomore and freshman classes, Tuesday afternoon, at 10 o'clock.

Exercises before the Society of the Alumni, Tuesday evening at 8 o'clock.

Oration by Rev. J. C. O'Leary, of Delevan. Poem by Mr. A. Kerr, of Roscoe.

The exercises of the graduating class on Wednesday, at 10 o'clock A. M.

The procession will move from the middle college to the new Congregational church, where the exercises will be held, at 9 o'clock, precisely.

The graduating class numbers sixteen, the largest class yet sent out. The citizens of Janesville are cordially invited, by the faculty of the college, to be present and join in the festivities of the week.

Dan Rice and the Douglas Monument Association. The receipts at the benefit of the Douglas Monument Fund tendered by this prince of humorists, noted something over \$500. It was a noble act, and one eminently characteristic of a genial gentleman and a deservedly popular entertainer to the public entertainment. Judge Seaton, in the middle of the performance, arose and made a very neat speech, thanking Mr. Rice on behalf of the Douglas Association, for his munificent and unsolicited donation, and assuring him that the citizens of Chicago and Illinois would not soon forget it.

Mr. Rice responded in a few patriotic and well chosen remarks, declaring that he expected no other reward than the consciousness of having contributed in a humble way to a noble enterprise, in memory of a truly great man. — Chicago Times.

Our readers will hear in mind that the original Dan Rice will be here on the 4th of July. His special agent, Dr. R. P. Jones, who is now here, and who is well known to us and other citizens, assures us that he left Dan Rice in good health and spirits yesterday, and that he wished him to emphatically say that he, Dan Rice, would not fail to be here on Friday, the 4th inst.

Lost Boy Found.—The boy, Chester Bowen, of whom we advertised for information last week, has been found in the town of Sharon, Walworth county. He was living with Norman Bowers, of that town, one of the men with whom he started from Milwaukee for Evansville. The other man to whom he was entrusted was Franklin Wood, also a resident of Sharon. Mr. Hackett, the step-father of the lad, heard of the locality of the lad through Dr. Crain, of Rutland, Dane county, with whom the men and the boy stopped on their way from Milwaukee. The excuse given by Mr. Bowers for keeping the boy was that he had none and desired one, and that he intended to communicate with Mr. Jones, the uncle of the lad, to whom he was sent, and obtain permission to keep him. This was never done, though Mr. Bowers asserts that somebody else promised to write to Mr. Jones. The boy had been well treated and sent to school, and says he was repeatedly promised to be carried to his uncle's house.

To give this transaction its mildest epithet and most charitable construction, it was inexcusably thoughtless on the part of the persons who carried the boy beyond his destination, and for eight months neglected to give any information concerning him. Mr. Hackett first became aware of the boy's failure to reach his uncle last February, and has since been engaged in more or less active efforts to find him, spending the last three weeks in traveling for that object.

DONATIONS FOR OUR SICK AND WOUNDED SOLDIERS.—The Ladies' Hospital Relief Society, of this city, would suggest to the people of Rock County, that there are many of our brave soldiers suffering in hospitals who need their aid in the contribution of such articles as have heretofore been sent for this purpose, and that the coming celebration of the Fourth of July would be an appropriate and convenient occasion for collecting them together. Such as are willing to make these contributions are requested to leave them, in packages, at Dearborn's Bookstore or J. T. Wright's Leather Store.

"The attention of all who wish to provide for themselves a home, is called to the advertisement in another column, headed, 'Desirable City Property.' This is really a good chance for those who want this kind of real estate.

Those who like to "trip the light fantastic too" are guaranteed a pleasant time if they report themselves at Swift's Hall on the evening of July 4th.

There is not a better place in town for ladies and gentlemen to get a good dish of ice cream, or confectionery of all kinds, than Ellis Brothers establishment, opposite the American House.

Washington Excise Co. No. 3.—This company meets for drill, Thursday evening, July 3d, at 7 o'clock. Let every member be on hand. By order of the foreman.

C. HOPKINS, Sec.

Wm. Webb, a colored man, with his hand Alex. and apparatus for manufacturing ice cream, perambulates our streets daily, selling his cool and palatable beverage at only six and ten cents per glass. Good public, patronize him, and thus aid him in making a living.

THE ANNIVERSARY EXERCISES OF THE ALLEN'S GROVE ACADEMY

will take place on Monday, July 7th, commencing at two o'clock p. m.

The public address before the students will be delivered on Monday evening, by Rev. E. J. Montague, of Oconomowoc.

Between the afternoon and evening exercises the students, former members and friends generally of the Academy will be invited to a free dinner in the Academy Grove.

This school, we are gratified to learn, is enjoying a large share of popular favor and confidence. It has an able and faithful corps of teachers, and its influence upon the educational interests of the state is such as to merit commendation and entitle it to support.

HALF FARE.—Passengers will be carried at half-fare, on the Fourth of July, and from any station on the Milwaukee and Prairie du Chien railway. An extra train will leave Janesville at 6 A. M., for Milwaukee; returning, arrive here at 10 P. M. The Monroe train will not leave here till 6 P. M. for that day only. d2t-wit

SPECIAL NOTICES.

REMOVAL!
DR. H. F. PENDELTON HAS REMOVED HIS DENTAL ROOM

to the new block of Jenkins & Dowry, first door over the shoe store of Cyrus Miller, where he will attend to all the calls in his profession. ap23dwit

Bailey's Boot & Shoe Store
HAS BEEN REMOVED FROM MYERS' BLOCK

to the
OPPOSITE SIDE OF MAIN ST.,
one door north of
Tallman & Collins' Drug Store. jtdwif

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE!
The Best in the World.

WILLIAM BATCHELOR'S celebrated Hair Dye produces a color not to be distinguished from nature—varnished not to injure the Hair in the least; remedies the ill effects of bad dyes, and invigorates the Hair. It is GRAY, RED or RUSTY Hair instantly turns a splendid black or brown, leaving the Hair soft and beautiful. Sold by all Druggists, &c.

Bottle 14 signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR, on the four sides of each box.

Factory, No. 81, Barclay Street, New York.
[Late 233 Broadway and 16 Bond St.] dawit

Medical Card.
TREAT & DODGE,
Physicians and Surgeons,
Janesville, Wis.

Office in Jackson & Smith's New Building, East Milwaukee St., D. TREAT, M. D. [E. F. DODGE, M. D.]
Janesville, May 1st, 1862. ap23dwit

RECHLIN & FOOTE,
Merchant Tailors,
DEALERS IN
READY-MADE CLOTHING

OLIVES, CASIMERS, VESTINGS,
and
Gents' Furnishing Goods,
at Milwaukee St., two doors East of Central Bank,
Janesville, Wis.

CUSTOM WORK
Done in a superior manner, and in the most approved style. jtdwif

ALBERT COMSTOCK, D. L. HARTWICK,
COMSTOCK & HARTWICK,
Attorneys and Counselors,
No. 60 Wall Street,
NEW YORK.

SPECIAL ATTENTION PAID TO COLLECTIONS.
REMOVAL
DR. M. B. JOHNSON
has removed to

Jackman & Smith's New Building,
over the Rock County Bank, where he will wait upon his friends and customers in any department of dentistry. d2dwit

A Slight Cold,
Cough, Hoarseness or Sore Throat,
which might be checked
with a simple remedy,
if neglected, often terminates seriously.
Few are aware of the importance of
treating a Slight Cold or Slight
Hoarseness in its first stage; and which
in the beginning would yield to a
mild remedy, if not attended to, soon
attacks the lungs.

Dr. J. C. Fernald's
First introduced eleven years ago.
It has been proved that they are the
best articles before the public for
Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, the Hooping
Cough in Infants, and
numerous affections of the Throat,
giving immediate relief.

Public Speakers & Singers
will find them essential for clearing
and strengthening the voice!

Sold by all Druggists and Dealers
in Medicine, at 25 cents per box.
Sold in Janesville by TALLMAN & COLLINS, O. B. GOWNS, and all dealers in medicine. ap23dwit

BONNETS GIVEN AWAY!
To make room for our spring goods, and ladies will find
over one hundred an assortment of millinery as
can be seen west of New York.

Our Old Friends and customers will be retained
and made like new, without any charge.
Dresses made to order, and the newest models
furnished for a mere nothing. Please call and see, it
will be worth purchasing elsewhere.

Warehouses in Young America block, over Harsh's
Clothing Store, Main street. d2dwit

DISOLUTION.—The partnership between
C. & O. is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All
debts, notes and accounts due to the firm will be collected
by John Gower, and all liabilities of the late firm will be
paid by said John Gower, who will continue as heretofore.
J. F. GOWLEY,
Janesville, April 12th, 1862. ap23dwit

DISOLUTION.—The partnership between
J. G. H. and J. H. is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All
debts, notes and accounts due to the firm will be collected
by John Gower, and all liabilities of the late firm will be
paid by said John Gower, who will continue as heretofore.
J. F. GOWLEY,
Janesville, April 12th, 1862. ap23dwit

DISOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.
The firm heretofore known as W. L. & O. F. H. is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All
debts, notes and accounts due to the firm will be collected
by John Gower, and all liabilities of the late firm will be
paid by said John Gower, who will continue as heretofore.
J. F. GOWLEY,
Janesville, April 12th, 1862. ap23dwit

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J. F. GOWLEY,
Janesville, April 12th, 1862. ap23dwit

HOME INSURANCE COMPANY,

OF
New York.

Cash Capital and Surplus Over
\$1,500,000.00.

CHAS. J. MARTIN, A. F. WILLIAMS,
President, Vice President,
JOHN MOORE, Secretary.

E. L. DIMOCK, Agent,
for Janesville and vicinity.

The Wall Street Underwriter, for April, has the following:

HOME INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK.—The annual statement of this our foremost local fire company, made up to the 1st of January last shows a condition of such positive strength and prosperity as to challenge unqualified admiration. In a circular accompanying the statement, subscribed by Charles J. Martin, president, A. F. Williams, vice-president, and John Moore, secretary, those well accredited officers very justly say: "The well-known reputation of the Home, for fair and honorable dealing, together with its capital of over half a million in addition, all well invested, commend it to the special favor of all who desire reliable protection in the way of insurance, either fire or inland."

This is not saying one word too much for their company. The Home is the crack company of our state, in high credit over the Union, worked upon a comprehensive plan, and managed with admirable skill and efficiency. The assets of the Home on the 1st of January last summed up to \$1,521,268.05, against an actual liability of only \$55,080.43! and moreover it is worth noting that the assets are all of the very first class. The balance in bank in cash was \$124,431.14, very nearly enough to set up an ordinary company, bonds and mortgages \$912,219.53, secured on real estate worth \$1,716,900, and then government and other stocks, equivalent to cash and convertible into cash any day, \$320,036. Any one who is not satisfied with the security of the Home as an insurance institution must be hard to please.

In 1861 the Home wrote \$106,715,148.00, taking \$829,903 premium, and paid losses \$535,775, including some losses for the year 1860. A dividend of 10 per cent was paid on the million capital; and after reserving an ample insurance fund the company shows a "net surplus" of \$169,544, clear over capital and all claims, actual or possible, practical or theoretical.

The Home is a good "testimony" in all places to the enterprise, energy and progress of the city of New York.

CONTINENTAL INS. COMPANY,
No. 102 Broadway, New York.

Cash Capital \$500,000. Surplus \$71,518.26
Total Assets \$1,071,518.26.

TO OUR PATRONS.
We take pleasure in laying before you the Eighteenth Semi-Annual Report of the affairs of this company, with a comparative statement of its progress from year to year, together with a statement of the dividends declared to customers, the amount of Scrip Fund representing such dividends, and the net surplus accumulated, since the plan of allowing the customers of this company to participate in the profits of the business was adopted. From which it is apparent that by the system pursued the customers of the company obtain a constantly increasing security at the smallest possible expense, and that this is obtained without any LIABILITY WHATSOEVER TO THE INSURED.

Scrip Dividends Declared to Customers.
July, 1867.....33 1/2 per cent.
" 1868.....50 "
" 1869.....15 "
" 1870.....15 "
" 1871.....35 "

JAN. 1, 1862, OPEN ANNUAL
\$1,071,518.26.

The Net Surplus of the company, January 1, 1862, over and above all liabilities, after reserving a sum sufficient to re-insure all outstanding risks, was \$128,287.24.

The company having reserved the right to issue non-participating policies, is prepared to issue such policies to persons desiring them, at rates as low as ANY COMPANY can insure, and at the same time offer security worthy of the name.

E. L. DIMOCK, AGENT,
For Janesville, Wis., and vicinity.

HARTFORD, CONN.
Incorporated 1847.
City Fire Insurance Company

or
Hartford, Conn.
C. C. WAITE, C. B. BOWERS,
Secretary, President.

Cash Capital & Surplus \$302,311.05
DIRECTORS.
C. B. Bowers, Thomas Steele, Henry Jewell,
John W. Hall, Chas. A. Webster, Dr. Bartholomew,
Rowell Hedges, Daniel Phelps, H. E. Russell,
Newton Carr, Geo. N. Lincoln, Erasmus Collins.

Wishes most cheerfully to receive at its
REASONABLE RATES.
Apply to
E. L. DIMOCK, Janesville.

Merchants' Insurance Company,
or
Hartford, Conn.
Cash Capital & Surplus \$250,000.00
DIRECTORS.

Mark Howard, (President) Woodruff & Beach Iron Co.
James Butler, (President) Hartford Bank
E. B. Roberts, (President) Hartford Bank
G. W. Phelps, (President) Hartford Bank
Timothy Shepley, (President) Hartford Bank
Charles T. Hillyer, (President) Hartford Bank
Wm. H. Owen, (President) Hartford Bank
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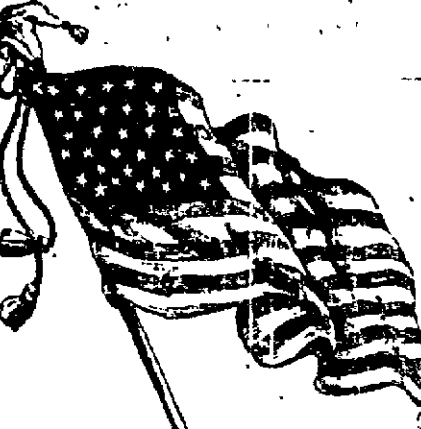
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Forever float that standard sheet!
Where breathes the foe but falls before us!
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

Call for More Troops.

The governors of the several loyal states, excepting Massachusetts and Rhode Island, have united in a request to the President to at once call for such number of men as may be needed to fill up military organizations now in the field, and such further number as may be necessary to speedily crush the rebellion.

The President, in response to this request, has decided to call into the service an additional force of 300,000 men. The order fixing the quota of each state has not yet been published.

The Situation on the Peninsula.

The public mind is relieved from the anxiety which has weighed down the spirits of all. The army which we feared had been lost, has finished its late "strategic movement," and has had time since to defeat the enemy in a well contested battle. This took place on Tuesday, and the Richmond Examiner acknowledges that their army was forced to "retire," and that when they did so the Yankees cheered.

Since that time there has been no fighting. We believe that the bravery of the men who compose the army, and not to the strategy of generals, we are to-day enabled to say that there was no defeat. Seven days fighting, against superior numbers, and after reverses as well as victories, of the last contest they drive their army from the field, and give them a parting cheer of triumph! After this we shall believe that our Potomac army can accomplish anything.

It is true that the army has been set back somewhat in their progress, but it rests in a stronger position than before. They are being rapidly reinforced, and it will not be long before they will march forward to the capture of Richmond.

Although the army is saved, it has not been done without loss. The accounts are so confused that it is not possible to form any accurate judgment about it, but we cannot suppose that battles for seven days could go on without immense loss on both sides. Ours is estimated from 12,000 to 20,000. If we have not lost more than fifteen thousand we may be thankful; but all that is made up, so far as the army is concerned, long before this by reinforcements, so that our army is stronger than it was before, and will continue to grow in strength until Richmond falls.

It was at first stated that, as this retrograde movement had been long contemplated and prepared for, all the government property at the White House landing on the Potomac had been removed and saved, even to the last bale of hay; then it was ascertained that there was some slight loss, and finally, it is estimated at \$100,000. We presume it will turn out much larger than this.

We hear from Washington that the Potomac river was so full of boxes, bales and barrels that it was nearly impossible for steamboats to navigate it. This being the case, it was not a premeditated retreat, but determined upon suddenly, upon an emergency, and effected in the face of an enemy. The danger probably was the defeat and capture of the right wing of the army, which was separated from the left by the Chickahominy and its swamps.

It was to avoid this pressing danger that the movement was made. That it was successful while being pressingly attacked on unfavorable ground, by a much larger force, will ever remain a cause of pride and gratulation to the loyal people of this country. Nothing but the highest grade of courage and steadiness on the part of the men could have accomplished it. And after all this hard fighting the brave fellows are said to be in good spirits, and ready for another encounter. God bless them! they deserve eternal honor, and will receive it as long as history can tell the story.

ILLNESS OF CAPT. JUSTIN.—A private letter dated June 29th, received by a gentleman in this city from Mr. Farr, the quartermaster of the 3d cavalry regiment, gives the following particulars of the sickness and death of Capt. Justin:

"He died on June 29th, at half past twelve, having been violently sick about three days, but unwell more or less about two weeks. He had a partial stroke about two weeks ago, from which he never fully recovered; and being of full habit, and very bilious, the intensely hot and dry weather we are suffering under hastened something that the doctors call congestion of the brain. His last twelve hours were passed in unconsciousness and great agony. I was with him most of the time, but he knew nobody. The funeral will take place to-morrow (Monday) with military honors, and his remains temporarily deposited here, to await the request of his relatives in New York."

PERSONAL.—Dr. McFarland, the superintendent of the Illinois Hospital for the Insane, arrived in this city on Saturday morning last, and immediately went over to our hospital, where he remained till today. He is a man of some fifteen years' experience, as superintendent of an insane hospital, and our superintendent has received from him many valuable suggestions. He expressed himself well pleased with our institution.—*Madison Journal.*

MESSRS. EDITORS:—We have once more made a move on the back track, and are again at the "Gibraltar of the Mississippi," as the seceders were wont to call this place. Last Saturday at four o'clock we struck tents, and leaving Lieut. Bowerman and 60 men, marched down to the railroad track to run back for Columbus. Early in the evening a train came in, stopped a few moments and went on, leaving us waiting. A heavy thunder shower was coming up and one or two companies pitched tents, the rest of the men scattered wherever shelter and a dry place were to be found, many of the men going back to the old camp ground and sleeping in the church or "seminary," as the natives of Moscow style it. On Sunday two trains came through, but both were going in a contrary direction from the one which we were to take. The tents had been struck, but were now pitched again and the regiment settled down to await the coming of the cars that were to take us away. The next morning at three o'clock, in came a train which had on board the four companies of our regiment which had been detached and sent to Union City some time before. Two more companies were embarked and went on their way rejoicing.

Arriving at Columbus we marched up to the top of the bluff and went into camp near the "fort." We expect to stay here all summer to load and unload steamboats carrying supplies, of which, now that the railroad is open, immense quantities will be brought here. Large "detrails" for the purpose will be made, and the men will have any amount of hard work to do. "To such base uses must we come at last."

In view of our probable long sojourn here we are making ourselves as comfortable as possible. The 34th Illinois, which a day or two since left here, had their quarters furnished with articles left by the rebels. They in turn abandoned them and now we take possession. We have furniture of every description, even stoves, kettles, &c., were found, and are now doing service in our camp.

We have to use river water for drinking and for cooking purposes. However, we "draw" ice, have barrels set in the ground, fill them up at night, in the morning when the water is settled add the modicum of ice and the beverage will answer all practical purposes. We are two or three hundred feet above the river level, and I think will keep our present good health. When we left Kansas, we left behind us over 40 men who were so sick as to be unable to travel. On reaching here we found them all but two, who are still at Fort Riley unable to be moved.

The balance of the regiment have not yet arrived, and I understand that if a train does not come through soon, they will have to march it through.

As yesterday was the last day of the month we were mustered for pay, which we rather expect to receive in a short time, as it is said that the paymaster is here. The sooner the better, as many things which are not included in the "table of rations" but which are still quite palatable, can be bought here at quite reasonable prices.

"Drummers' call" is being beaten, we are wanted and I must bring this to a close.

C. W. BAKER.

A new Congregational church is to be dedicated at Bolivar, to-morrow. It is built of Milwaukee brick, is 100 by 70, and is capable of seating 1200 persons.

ASSAULT ON GEORGE WILBUR.—While the passenger train on the Chicago & North-western road was at Barrington last night, an Irishman struck George Wilbur, the conductor, on the back of the head with a stone, and injured him very severely. He was brought to Harvard and left in charge of medical and other attendance there. At the time the assault was made, Mr. Wilbur was aiding a lady from the cars, and was wholly unaware of any intention to assault. The assailant was drunk.

The confiscation bill which our two senators voted for, and which passed the senate, has been rejected in the house, receiving only eight votes. This is a proper disposition of a measure which pretended to confiscate the property of rebels when it practically did not. The people of Wisconsin have been looking over the tax bill recently passed by congress, and they see by it, what they are to pay that the rebellion may be suppressed. They expect that rebel property, so far as possible, may be confiscated so that the burden which they are called upon to bear shall be lessened by taking the substance of traitors to pay expenses occasioned by the acts of traitors. They will not be content with any humping legislation on this subject, but will demand a straight-forward practical law, which shall certainly effect the object desired.

CROPS.—We have taken much pains, of late, to examine the crops in this vicinity, and we are satisfied that the crop of straw will be very light, scarcely half its usual weight. The comparative quality of grain must yet, in great measure, be decided by the length of the hour and the filling. The crop of cereals cannot in the aggregate equal an average one in this neighborhood. Corn, though backward, is looking tolerably well, and grain is a full crop.—*Head-head Independent.*

SCARS—DEATH FROM LIGHTNING.—This county was visited with a tremendous storm on last Friday evening. Immense quantities of rain fell, and the face of the country was deluged with water. The damage to the growing crops is very serious. But the most melancholy result of the storm of Friday was the destruction of life. Mr. M. Green, who resided three miles south of Plainfield, while putting his horse in the barn, was struck by lightning and instantly killed. We also hear that a man was killed by lightning during the same storm at Hadley in this county, and another at Jackson.—*Joint Signal.*

"Bob, you say that you believe disease to be contagious. How long have you entertained such notions?" "Ever since I sat alongside a blue-eyed girl, and caught the palpitation of the heart."

When may a chair be said to dislike you? When it can't bear you.

MILWAUKEE, July 4.—Reports via Fort Monroe state that the loss of the enemy in killed and wounded on Monday is said to be not less than 8000, but no definite information of loss on either side. General Shields' army has arrived at Fortress Monroe and gone up James river. The world's correspondent says McClellan's advance is within 16 miles of Richmond. The enemy was terribly repulsed in the battle of Monday, which was sanguinary in the extreme. The enemy attacked us at four different points, and were repulsed at three points. They were pressing Heintzelman's wing very hard, when Sumner went to his relief and finally repulsed the enemy with great slaughter. The 9th Massachusetts lost 311. The 11th Massachusetts suffered severely, having but four line officers left. Loss of officers in Massachusetts regiments is very great.

Another report from Fortress Monroe, July 2d, states that Monday, the 1st, was the sixth day of the battle, which had been going on with terrific fighting, extending through the whole length of our lines, and in killed and missing is very great, probably not less than 15,000 or 20,000. The enemy greatly outnumbered us at all points, but we have succeeded in repulsing them with a loss which must exceed ours. Yesterday, Monday, Gen. McClellan is said to have captured a whole rebel brigade and several rifled cannon.

It is stated that Gen. McClellan and his staff all agree that the position of our army is far more advantageous as a base of operations against Richmond than that hitherto occupied. The gunboats can now be brought to aid materially in carrying on the work. Our left wing was engaged with the enemy up to two o'clock, on the 1st inst., mostly with artillery. The enemy's force, according to statements of prisoners from Beauregard's army, was not less than 150,000, while our effective force did not exceed 95,000.

WASHINGTON, July 3.—Special to Chicago Tribune.—Before the judiciary bill passed the senate, to-day, Senator Wright (of Ind.) amendment was adopted, reorganizing the western circuit, as follows:

Ohio, Indiana and Michigan for seventh circuit.

Kentucky, Illinois and Wisconsin for eighth.

Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri and Kansas for the ninth.

The house is thought likely to agree to this arrangement.

Mr. Sumner attempted to amend the judiciary bill by permitting negroes to bear testimony, but it was voted down by a majority, which shows that the senate will do nothing towards legislating on colored evidence.

The arrest of the editor of the Circleville Watchman was ordered because of the recent publication of an editorial on Gen. Butler's course in New Orleans, containing this sentence: "Are there not in New Orleans some men brave enough to ride the earth of such a monstrous hell-hound?" The government is determined not to permit journals publication in loyal states to incite assassination of our generals.

The house paid its respect to the senate's milk-and-water confiscation bill, by disagreeing to it by a vote of 123 to 8. It neither debated the senate's amendments nor asked them for a committee of conference—a mode of procedure likely to astonish conservative senators. It is now that there is some chance of the senate's reconsidering its action and passing the house bill, as a change of two or three votes will do it, and it is said that Harlan and one other intends to change his vote.

As predicted in the dispatch some days ago, a committee reported to day recommending to lay on the table the petitions asking the expulsion of Vallandigham. The friends of the Illinois ship canal are jubilant since, following up the success of yesterday, they succeeded in getting the vote which killed it reconsidered, and the bill postponed till December 18th. By that time they are confident they will be able to pass it.

Mr. Potter reported a pre-emption bill requiring pre-emptors to have resided on the premises one year before pre-emption, and that the president shall make no proclamation for the sale of public lands until the same shall have been surveyed, and that no sale shall be made until six years after the survey.

WASHINGTON, July 3.—The correspondence regarding the raising of a negro brigade, was laid before the house yesterday. It is rather lengthy. Pertinacious of it caused considerable laughter. Gen. Hunter says: To the first question: "I therefore reply that no regiment of fugitive slaves has been, or being, organized in this department. There is, however, a fine regiment of persons, whose late masters are fugitive rebels, men who everywhere fly before the appearance of the national flag, leaving their servants behind them to shift for themselves." So far, good, are the loyal negroes composing this regiment from seeking to avoid the presence of their late owners that they are now one and all working with remarkable industry to place themselves in a position to join in full and effective pursuit of their fugitive and traitorous proprietors.

To the second question he says: "The instruction given to Brigadier General T. W. Sherman by Secretary Cameron, and turned over to me by succession, for my guidance, do distinctly authorize me to employ all loyal persons offering their services in defense of the Union, and for the suppression of this rebellion in any manner I might see fit, or that the circumstances might call for. There is no restriction as to the character or color of the persons to be employed, or the nature of the employment—whether civil or military—in which their services shall be used."

"I conclude, therefore, that I have been authorized to enlist fugitive slaves as soldiers, should any such be found in the department. No such characters, however, have yet appeared within view of our most advanced pickets, the loyal slaves every where remaining on their plantations to welcome, aid and supply us with food, labor and information."

To the third interrogatory, it is my painful duty to reply that I have never received any specific authority for purchasing clothing, arms, equipments, &c., for the troops in question. My general instructions from Mr. Cameron to employ them in any manner I might find necessary, and the military exigencies of the department and the country, being my only, but, in my judgment, sufficient justification."

CAIRO, July 3.—3 P. M.—The members of the court of claims started to Memphis this noon. It is their intention to return in a day or two. The object of this visit has not transpired.

The Atlantic brought 1,217 of General Prentiss' brigade from Louisville to this place last evening. They have been paraded, and are to be paid off and dismissed from the service. They were marched to the barracks this forenoon. They are mostly from Missouri, Michigan, Indiana, Ohio and Kentucky. Unbounded satisfaction is expressed at being once more upon free soil.

No trains have passed over the railroad from Memphis to Corinth since the rebels captured and destroyed a train a few days since.

BOSTON, July 2.—Gov. Andrew has issued a call to the people of Massachusetts to fill up to the maximum number all her regiments now in the field, and for ten to fifteen regiments, in response to the call of the war department. The governor closes his call as follows:

"Massachusetts, which has never slumbered or slept, must now rise to still higher efforts, and pledge to all the duties of patriotism, with renewed devotion, the individual efforts, the united hearts and hands of all her people."

To-Day's Report.

(Reported Exclusively for the Daily Gazette.)

MORNING DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, July 4.—The Richmond Examiner, July 2d, gives the following relating to the battle of Monday: It says on Sunday morning Gen. Hill and Longstreet, with their divisions, crossed the Chickahominy, and late Monday afternoon attacked the enemy, 5 miles northeast of Darlington, on the New Market road. The conflict was terrible, and at 8:30 p. m. the enemy had been driven back a mile and a half. At half past 9, being heavily reinforced, the enemy made another stand. The loss here on the rebel side was terrible. The situation being hopeless against such overwhelming forces, General Hill slowly retired. At this moment, seeing their adversary retire, the most vociferous cheers arose from the Yankee line, and the fight ended for the night.

The Examiner says it thinks the division which went into the fight of Friday, 14,000 strong, could only muster 6,000 for duty on Tuesday, and that the loss of life exceeds that of any battle or series of battles yet fought.

About eight o'clock a. m. of Tuesday, the Examiner says, Jackson's and Huger's divisions attacked McClellan's left flank, on the west side of the Chickahominy, 17 miles from Richmond. Later in the day Magruder fell upon his right flank. Fighting was going on until Tuesday night. Heavy firing from the gunboats on James River was heard on Tuesday forenoon. A number of federal transports are in the river with reinforcements from Burnside, but they have not yet landed.

The above extracts from the Examiner are relative to Tuesday's battle, in which Gen. McClellan's dispatch of yesterday said the enemy were badly beaten.

Advices received at the war department show that there was no fighting on the peninsula, up to 5:30 p. m.

WASHINGTON, July 4.—Accounts from Washington state that there is no enemy there, the 200 rebel cavalry seen on Wednesday having disappeared.

Some of the women threw dishes and other articles from the windows at our forces. The soldiers at Manassas and Catlets are celebrating Independence day.

WASHINGTON, July 4.—Accounts from Fredericksburg represent the greatest possible distress among the inhabitants. The 13th Virginia regiment raised in that town have been cut off by the rebels.

WASHINGTON, July 4.—EVE.—The latest advices at the war department from McClellan are dated at 9 o'clock this morning, up to which time there had not been any fighting since Tuesday. General Dix reports the arrival, to-day, at Fortress Monroe, of 553 rebel prisoners, being part of those taken in the late battles, among whom are several colonels and majors. Gen. Lee has ordered civilians away from Fortress Monroe, and no persons will be permitted to pass to that point or to the army of the Potomac, excepting those connected with the military or naval service.

AFTERNOON DISPATCHES.

WISCONSIN, July 6.—A fire broke out about two o'clock this morning, resulting in the entire destruction of four blocks. It was first discovered in the rear of Chapperton's bakery, and the flames spread rapidly along the inflammable wooden buildings. Loss in merchandise, building, grain and other property, estimated at \$500,000, falling heavily upon many persons. Insurance probably \$100,000. Numbers of persons narrowly escaped with their lives. The office of the Daily Republican was completely destroyed, only books and accounts saved. The paper will be re-established without delay.

The origin of the fire is unknown. It is conjectured that it was caused by smouldering sky rockets. Among the heaviest losers are A. D. Cane hardware dealer, \$20,000, insured for \$6,000; Simpson, \$18,000, insured for \$2,100; Chas. Benson, druggist, \$5,500, insured \$3,000; Jackson Bros, \$7,500, insured \$4,000; J. Ziemer, \$4,000; Farrington & Co, \$12,000; Yale & Co, \$3,000; S. C. White, \$10,000; J. Curtis, \$7,000; B. F. Bond, \$3,500; Exchange Hotel, \$3,000.

NEW MADRID, July 5.—Vicksburg is ours. No particulars yet.

NEW YORK, July 5.—The Fort Monroe correspondence of the Tribune, dated 3d, says: Gen. McClellan's position cannot be flanked by any force, however great. Supplies of all kinds, in abundance, have arrived, and the army is in the best possible spirit. Two gunboats went up the Appomattox river towards Petersburg, Sunday night. The island Belle got aground and was dismantled and burned. City Point was burnt this morning by the gunboats, thus destroying the shelter for rebel sharpshooters. James river is filled with transports, vessels and steamers and over twenty thousand men. The vicinity of Harrison's landing. Rebel reports state their loss at 20,000, while ours will not exceed 10,000. The rebels had over 200,000 troops.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, JULY 5.—The following is an account of the battle fought in front of Richmond on Sunday, Monday and Tuesday, being the 6th, 6th and 7th days of the engagement.

On Sunday morning the corps of Gen. Sumner and Franklin were left in the woods at Fair Oaks, with instructions to evacuate and protect the baggage and supply trains on their way to James river. They had hardly left this position and were falling back on the railroad and Williamsburg turnpike, when the rebels discovered the movement, and immediately started in pursuit with their whole force.

So rapidly did the rebels approach that our officers had barely time to place their men in position to receive them before they were upon them. The enemy advanced to the attack about two o'clock, which was promptly met by our men. The battle lasted until dark, during which the enemy suffered terribly—advancing only a few miles within a short distance of our artillery, the effect of our guns upon their ranks was fearful, killing and wounding them by hundreds. At dark the enemy was repulsed and forced to abandon their position. This battle took place about one-half mile above Savage Station.

All the commissary and quartermaster's stores unable to be moved were committed to the flames, together with a large amount of ordnance stores—"The large house" at the station and the adjoining grounds which were filled with our sick and wounded, whom it was impossible to get away, were left under the care of our surgeons, with all the necessities at hand for their comfort.

They numbered about seven hundred, and are now in the hands of the enemy. The troops which had fought the battle of Sunday, retreated under cover of the night to White Oak Swamp bridge, a distance of about twelve miles, there to await the approach of the enemy.

The disposition of the troops on Monday, the sixth day of the battle, was as follows: Gen. Smith's division, supported by Gen. Nagley's brigade, occupied the right of the bridge, Gen. Sumner's and Gen. Franklin's corps occupied the left. Gen. Heintzelman's corps, with Gen. Franklin's division, was out on the road to meet the enemy, who were approaching from Richmond.

The enemy came up boldly, early in the forenoon, having been heavily reinforced by the troops who had fought the battle of Friday, on the opposite side of the Chickahominy. About three o'clock it became evident that some portion of our lines must give way. The rebels were constantly throwing fresh troops into action. Our troops in front of the bridges now fell back to within three and a half miles of Turkey Island, where the fight was shortly afterwards renewed and continued with the greatest determination on both sides. The loss was very heavy on both sides. During the day cattle and a greater portion of the transportation had safely crossed the Turkey Island Bridge. Some of the rear wagons had to be abandoned and fired, to make room for the passage of artillery.

The fight was renewed early on Tuesday morning by the rebels, they evidently intending to crush our army. About about three hours, resulting in considerable loss to both sides. The enemy then retired, leaving the field to our troops. The rebels again advanced about three o'clock P. M., in considerable numbers, but retired after being shelled by the gunboats and artillery for about two hours, without coming near enough for musketry to become engaged.

The loss of our army during these seven engagements is not known, but 20,000 is considered to be as near an estimate as can at present be given in killed, wounded and missing, many of those at present unaccounted for may have straggled away through the country and may hereafter return. The loss of the enemy in killed must have been very heavy, far exceeding that of our army. We have taken about 7,000 prisoners, among whom are three lieutenants and one major. The reported capture of Gen. Magruder is probably a mistake. The loss in field artillery is about 80 pieces during the seven days.

Gen. Reynolds and Capt. Kingsbury, of his staff, were taken prisoners, as also Gen. Stockett, 3d Michigan. Gen. Mead, of Pa., was severely wounded. Gen. Barua was wounded in the face. Gen. Sumner and Heintzelman were both slightly wounded in the left arm, but never left the field. Gen. McClellan was seen to fall from his horse during the day, and was taken prisoner. The extent of his injuries is not known. Gen. Gaslin was killed. Capt. Campbell of the 6th regular cavalry was also killed. Col. S. Pratt of the 31st New York was wounded in the face.

The army is now encamped on high rolling ground on the banks of the James river, 15 miles from Richmond and the transports are already unloading supplies at the place. The Commanding General feels confident of successfully meeting any attack that the enemy may make upon him in his present position.

The reinforcements the rebels received from Beauregard's and Jackson's army gave them a force double that of the Army of the Potomac. Many of the prisoners taken during the battles belonged to Beauregard's army.

NEW YORK, July 5.—Flour a shade firmer. Sales 12,000 bbls. at \$5 50c to 70 for super western; \$1 95 to 10 for common to medium extra western. Wheat quiet, quite firm with fair export demand. Sales at \$1 15c to 16 for Milwaukee club.

MILWAUKEE, July 5.—Market firm at 75c for No. 2, and 85c for No. 1 wheat.

From the Second Cavalry.—Headquarters 2d Bat. 2d Wis. Cavalry, Camp at Cassville, Mo., June 20, 1862.

EDITORS GAZETTE:—Remembering how eagerly I used to read any communication from our Janesville boys in the army, as it appeared in your columns, I think there may yet be others, at home, equally anxious to hear, from any source, news from Wisconsin troops.

Since our leaving Jefferson City, our regiment has been divided into battalions, each under command of its major, colonel, or lieutenant colonel. The last, under Major Miller, I have been and am still connected with, and our separation from the others has been so entire, that I really know but little of their whereabouts or doings. The 1st left Jefferson City May 23d for Springfield, and reached that place, a distance of 175 miles, in seven days' marching time. Springfield, otherwise almost unknown, will, on account of the engagements in and about it, be renowned in history. It is little else now than a military depot, to and from which troops are almost constantly coming and going. All along the route from Jefferson City, everything shows the effects of the war; not one ten of the wretched little farm houses is occupied; the doors are down, and windows broken in, and in many places nothing but the chimneys are left standing. In this country, these are all built on the outside of the houses, so that if the building is burned, they remain. We passed many large, fine orchards of apple, peach and other fruit trees, but nearly all deserted. When we did pass an inhabited house, we rarely saw any men—nothing but women and any quantity of children. After remaining in camp at Springfield one week, we were ordered to march to this place, about seventy miles, which we made in two and a half days.

I can give you no better idea of the "big city" in which we are now encamped, than by saying that Milton, Wis., with half the houses in ruins, and everything looking old and dirty, would still be a pleasant place compared with it. Besides our battalion there are a portion of the 1st Missouri cavalry, the 37th Illinois infantry and several pieces of artillery in camp here. The 37th Illinois, you will remember, did good service at Pea Ridge, and is a fine regiment; I have seen its drill, which is prompt and

Since we have been here we have been off on a scout of three days, arresting 20 prisoners and going into Arkansas as far as Berryville. Here two pickets of the 1st Missouri were shot. The day we reached there; one died and the other we were obliged to leave to the kind hearted seceder (!) hoping that they would have enough of humanity to let a wounded man live if he could. From my observation and experience thus far, I have come to the conclusion that one Wisconsin man's life is worth more than this whole country of Arkansas and Missouri in itself considered. I have seen nothing like gentlemen or women since leaving St. Louis. The people generally are poor, ignorant and simple. The country is mostly mountainous and rocky, covered with woods; where there is a decent spot of earth there seems to be but few to cultivate it. Of course I refer to the portion of Missouri and Arkansas we are now in and have just passed over, for much of Missouri seems fitted by nature for most delightful houses, but even this is filled by an ignorant "butternut clad" set. I say let them take care of their own state, and set us Wisconsin boys at something better than hunting up jayhawkers at the bidding of state militia officers.

How long we shall remain here or where we shall go next I cannot tell. If this letter prove not unwelcome I may keep you posted. We are all hoping to be placed under Washburne's command and sent to some western service. Truly yours, F.

MARRIED.—In this city, on the 2d inst., by Rev. O. W. Lawrence, Mr. J. H. MILLER, of Fulton, and Miss HANNAH A. STEWART, of St. Louis.

In Richmond, Va., on July 2d, by Rev. Geo. Brown, James of the peace, Mr. LUTHER MANSON, and Miss HARRIET MANSON, both of the town of HENRICK, Rock county.

DIED.—In this city, on the 4th inst., after a long and tedious illness, borne with the greatest patience and resignation to the will of God, MISSER A. WILSON, in the 71st year of his age.

The funeral will take place on Sunday (to-morrow) at 2 o'clock P. M., at his late residence on Main street, in the 3d ward.

COMMERCIAL.—Janesville Wholesale Market. Reported for the Janesville Gazette, by BUMP & GRAY, GRAIN AND PRODUCE DEALERS.

JANESVILLE, July 5, 1862.—Receipts of wheat were light to-day and market firm at our full quotations, being 77c for extra samples and 65c for shipping grades. Other grains remain at previous prices.

We continue yesterday's quotations: WHEAT—extra milling spring 77c; fair to good shipping grades 65c; rejected qualities 55c to 60c.

BARLEY—common samples in demand at 55c to 60c; per 60 lbs., common 50c to 55c.

OATS—moderate demand at 25c to 30c per bushel. RYE—in request at 30c to 35c per bushel. TIMOTHY SEED—dull at \$1.15 to \$1.25; or 4c to 5c.

POTATOES—choice Newhatch and Pinkettes 25c to 30c per bushel; common qualities 15c to 20c.

BUTTER—plenty and dull at 75c; for fat to choice roll.

EKGES—indemand at 50c per dozen. FLOUR—spring at retail 25c, per 100 lb. HIDES—green, at 45c; dry, 10c.

WOOL—active and firm at 35c to 45c for common to choice clean clips.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Wanted.—A GIRL to do General Housework in a small family. A German or Norwegian preferred. Apply to J. L. MILLER, at the Blacklock place, Janesville, July 5th, 1862.

WHITING.—at

WHITE GLUE.—at

SPECIAL NOTICES.

REMOVAL.

DR. M. B. JOHNSON

has removed to

JECHLIN & FOOTE, Merchant Tailors

READY-MADE CLOTHING

GENTS' FURNISHING

